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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

-----X
MICAELA CASIMIRO FLORES, *individually*
and on behalf of others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

COMPLAINT

-against-

QUESADILLAS DONA MATY CORP.
(D/B/A QUESADILLA DONA MATY) and
MATILDE HERRERA,

**COLLECTIVE ACTION UNDER
29 U.S.C. § 216(b)
ECF Case**

Defendants.

-----X

Plaintiff Micaela Casimiro Flores (“Plaintiff Casimiro” or “Ms. Casimiro”), individually and on behalf of others similarly situated, by and through her attorneys, Michael Faillace & Associates, P.C., upon her knowledge and belief, and as against Quesadillas Dona Maty Corp. (d/b/a Quesadilla Dona Maty), (“Defendant Corporation”), and Matilde Herrera, (“Individual Defendant”), (collectively, “Defendants”), alleges as follows:

NATURE OF ACTION

1. Plaintiff Casimiro is a former employee of Defendants Quesadillas Dona Maty Corp. (d/b/a Quesadilla Dona Maty), and Matilde Herrera.
2. Defendants own, operate, or control a Mexican restaurant, located at 228 E. 116th St., New York, NY 10029 under the name “Quesadilla Dona Maty”.
3. Upon information and belief, individual Defendant Matilde Herrera, serves or served as owner, manager, principal, or agent of Defendant Corporation and, through this corporate entity, operates or operated the deli as a joint or unified enterprise.

4. Plaintiff Casimiro was an employee of Defendants.

5. Plaintiff Casimiro was employed as a food preparer at the restaurant located at 228 E. 116th St., New York, NY 11215.

6. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Plaintiff Casimiro worked for Defendants in excess of 40 hours per week, without appropriate minimum wage, overtime, and spread of hours compensation for the hours that she worked.

7. Rather, Defendants failed to maintain accurate recordkeeping of the hours worked and failed to pay Plaintiff Casimiro appropriately for any hours worked, either at the straight rate of pay or for any additional overtime premium.

8. Further, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff Casimiro the required “spread of hours” pay for any day in which she had to work over 10 hours a day.

9. Defendants’ conduct extended beyond Plaintiff Casimiro to all other similarly situated employees.

10. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of requiring Plaintiff Casimiro and other employees to work in excess of forty (40) hours per week without providing the minimum wage and overtime compensation required by federal and state law and regulations.

11. Plaintiff Casimiro now brings this action on behalf of herself, and other similarly situated individuals, for unpaid minimum and overtime wages pursuant to the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, 29 U.S.C. § 201 *et seq.* (“FLSA”), and for violations of the N.Y. Labor Law §§ 190 *et seq.* and 650 *et seq.* (the “NYLL”), and the “spread of hours” and overtime wage orders of the New York Commissioner of Labor codified at N.Y. COMP. CODES R. & REGS. tit. 12, § 146-1.6 (herein the “Spread of Hours Wage Order”), including applicable liquidated damages, interest, attorneys’ fees and costs.

12. Plaintiff Casimiro seeks certification of this action as a collective action on behalf of himself, individually, and all other similarly situated employees and former employees of Defendants pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

13. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question) and the FLSA, and supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff Casimiro's state law claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).

14. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and (c) because all, or a substantial portion of, the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in this district, Defendants maintain their corporate headquarters and offices within this district, and Defendants operate a restaurant located in this district. Further, Plaintiff Casimiro was employed by Defendants in this district.

PARTIES

Plaintiff

15. Plaintiff Micaela Casimiro Flores ("Plaintiff Casimiro" or "Ms. Casimiro") is an adult individual residing in Bronx County, New York.

16. Plaintiff Casimiro was employed by Defendants at Quesadilla Dona Maty from approximately August 2016 until on or about March 2020 and from approximately February 2021 until on or about July 13, 2021

17. Plaintiff Casimiro consents to being a party plaintiff pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), and brings these claims based upon the allegations herein as a representative party of a prospective class of similarly situated individuals under 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

Defendants

18. At all relevant times, Defendants owned, operated, or controlled a Mexican restaurant, located at 228 E. 116th St., New York, NY 10029 under the name "Quesadilla Dona Maty".

19. Upon information and belief, Quesadillas Dona Maty Corp. (d/b/a Quesadilla Dona Maty) is a domestic corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York. Upon information and belief, it maintains its principal place of business at 228 E. 116th St., New York, NY 11215.

20. Defendant Matilde Herrera is an individual engaging (or who was engaged) in business in this judicial district during the relevant time period. Defendant Matilde Herrera is sued individually in her capacity as owner, officer and/or agent of Defendant Corporation. Defendant Matilde Herrera possesses operational control over Defendant Corporation, an ownership interest in Defendant Corporation, and controls significant functions of Defendant Corporation. she determines the wages and compensation of the employees of Defendants, including Plaintiff Casimiro, establishes the schedules of the employees, maintains employee records, and has the authority to hire and fire employees.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

Defendants Constitute Joint Employers

21. Defendants operate a Mexican restaurant located in the East Harlem section of Manhattan in New York City.

22. Individual Defendant, Matilde Herrera, possesses operational control over Defendant Corporation, possesses ownership interests in Defendant Corporation, and controls significant functions of Defendant Corporation.

23. Defendants are associated and joint employers, act in the interest of each other with respect to employees, pay employees by the same method, and share control over the employees.

24. Each Defendant possessed substantial control over Plaintiff Casimiro's (and other similarly situated employees') working conditions, and over the policies and practices with respect to the employment and compensation of Plaintiff Casimiro, and all similarly situated individuals, referred to herein.

25. Defendants jointly employed Plaintiff Casimiro (and all similarly situated employees) and are Plaintiff Casimiro's (and all similarly situated employees') employers within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. 201 *et seq.* and the NYLL.

26. In the alternative, Defendants constitute a single employer of Plaintiff Casimiro and/or similarly situated individuals.

27. Upon information and belief, Individual Defendant Matilde Herrera operates Defendant Corporation as either an alter ego of herself and/or fails to operate Defendant Corporation as an entity legally separate and apart from herself, by among other things:

- a) failing to adhere to the corporate formalities necessary to operate Defendant Corporation as a Corporation,
- b) defectively forming or maintaining the corporate entity of Defendant Corporation, by, amongst other things, failing to hold annual meetings or maintaining appropriate corporate records,
- c) transferring assets and debts freely as between all Defendants,
- d) operating Defendant Corporation for her own benefit as the sole or majority shareholder,
- e) operating Defendant Corporation for her own benefit and maintaining control over this corporation as a closed Corporation,
- f) intermingling assets and debts of her own with Defendant Corporation,
- g) diminishing and/or transferring assets of Defendant Corporation to avoid full liability as necessary to protect her own interests, and
- h) Other actions evincing a failure to adhere to the corporate form.

28. At all relevant times, Defendants were Plaintiff Casimiro's employers within the meaning of the FLSA and New York Labor Law. Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiff Casimiro,

controlled the terms and conditions of employment, and determined the rate and method of any compensation in exchange for Plaintiff Casimiro's services.

29. In each year from 2016 to 2021, Defendants, both separately and jointly, had a gross annual volume of sales of not less than \$500,000 (exclusive of excise taxes at the retail level that are separately stated).

30. In addition, upon information and belief, Defendants and/or their enterprise were directly engaged in interstate commerce. As an example, numerous items that were used in the deli on a daily basis are goods produced outside of the State of New York.

Individual Plaintiff

31. Plaintiff Casimiro is a former employee of Defendants who was employed as a food preparer.

32. Plaintiff Casimiro seeks to represent a class of similarly situated individuals under 29 U.S.C. 216(b).

Plaintiff Micaela Casimiro Flores

33. Plaintiff Casimiro was employed by Defendants from approximately August 2016 until on or about March 2020 and from approximately February 2021 until on or about July 13, 2021.

34. Defendants employed Plaintiff Casimiro as a food preparer.

35. Plaintiff Casimiro regularly handled goods in interstate commerce, such as food and other supplies produced outside the State of New York.

36. Plaintiff Casimiro's work duties required neither discretion nor independent judgment.

37. From approximately August 2016 until on or about December 2016, Plaintiff Casimiro worked approximately 5 to 6 hours a day 4 to 6 days a week (typically 16 to 36 hours per week).

38. From approximately January 2017 until on or about March 2020 and from approximately February 2021 until on or about July 13, 2021, Plaintiff Casimiro worked from approximately 7:00

a.m. until on or about 3:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m., six or seven days a week (typically 48 to 91 hours per week).

39. Throughout her employment, Defendants paid Plaintiff Casimiro her wages in cash.

40. From approximately August 2016 until on or about December 2017, Defendants paid Plaintiff Casimiro \$9 per hour.

41. From approximately January 2018 until on or about December 2018, Defendants paid Plaintiff Casimiro \$10 per hour.

42. From approximately January 2019 until on or about March 2020, Defendants paid Plaintiff Casimiro \$12 per hour.

43. From approximately February 2021 until on or about May 2021, Defendants paid Plaintiff Casimiro \$13 per hour.

44. From approximately June 2021 until on or about July 13, 2021, Defendants paid Plaintiff Casimiro \$14 per hour.

45. Defendants never granted Plaintiff Casimiro any breaks or meal periods of any kind.

46. Plaintiff Casimiro was not required to keep track of her time, nor to her knowledge, did the Defendants utilize any time tracking device such as punch cards, that accurately reflected her actual hours worked.

47. No notification, either in the form of posted notices or other means, was ever given to Plaintiff Casimiro regarding overtime and wages under the FLSA and NYLL.

48. Defendants did not provide Plaintiff Casimiro an accurate statement of wages, as required by NYLL 195(3).

49. Defendants did not give any notice to Plaintiff Casimiro, in English and in Spanish (Plaintiff Casimiro's primary language), of her rate of pay, employer's regular pay day, and such other information as required by NYLL §195(1).

50. Defendants required Plaintiff Casimiro to purchase "tools of the trade" with her own funds—including an apron and a box of gloves.

Defendants' General Employment Practices

51. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of requiring Plaintiff Casimiro (and all similarly situated employees) to work in excess of 40 hours a week without paying her appropriate minimum wage, spread of hours pay, and overtime compensation as required by federal and state laws.

52. Plaintiff Casimiro was a victim of Defendants' common policy and practices which violate her rights under the FLSA and New York Labor Law by, *inter alia*, not paying her the wages she was owed for the hours she worked.

53. Defendants' pay practices resulted in Plaintiff Casimiro not receiving payment for all her hours worked, and resulting in Plaintiff Casimiro's effective rate of pay falling below the required minimum wage rate.

54. Defendants willfully disregarded and purposefully evaded recordkeeping requirements of the FLSA and NYLL by failing to maintain accurate and complete timesheets and payroll records.

55. Plaintiff Casimiro was paid her wages in cash.

56. Defendants failed to post at the workplace, or otherwise provide to employees, the required postings or notices to employees regarding the applicable wage and hour requirements of the FLSA and NYLL.

57. Upon information and belief, these practices by Defendants were done willfully to disguise the actual number of hours Plaintiff Casimiro (and similarly situated individuals) worked, and to avoid paying Plaintiff Casimiro properly for her full hours worked.

58. Defendants engaged in their unlawful conduct pursuant to a corporate policy of minimizing labor costs and denying employees compensation by knowingly violating the FLSA and NYLL.

59. Defendants' unlawful conduct was intentional, willful, in bad faith, and caused significant damages to Plaintiff Casimiro and other similarly situated former workers.

60. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff Casimiro and other employees with accurate wage statements at the time of their payment of wages, containing: the dates of work covered by that payment of wages; name of employee; name of employer; address and phone number of employer; rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; gross wages; deductions; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage; net wages; the regular hourly rate or rates of pay; the overtime rate or rates of pay; the number of regular hours worked; and the number of overtime hours worked, as required by NYLL §195(3).

61. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff Casimiro and other employees, at the time of hiring and on or before February 1 of each subsequent year, a statement in English and the employees' primary language, containing: the rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage, including tip, meal, or lodging allowances; the regular pay day designated by the employer; the name of the employer; any "doing business as" names used by the employer; the physical address of the employer's main office or principal place of business, and a mailing address if different; and the telephone number of the employer, as required by New York Labor Law §195(1).

FLSA COLLECTIVE ACTION CLAIMS

62. Plaintiff Casimiro brings her FLSA minimum wage, overtime compensation, and liquidated damages claims as a collective action pursuant to FLSA Section 16(b), 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), on behalf of all similarly situated persons (the "FLSA Class members"), i.e., persons who are or were

employed by Defendants or any of them, on or after the date that is three years before the filing of the complaint in this case (the “FLSA Class Period”).

63. At all relevant times, Plaintiff Casimiro and other members of the FLSA Class were similarly situated in that they had substantially similar job requirements and pay provisions, and have been subject to Defendants’ common practices, policies, programs, procedures, protocols and plans including willfully failing and refusing to pay them the required minimum wage, overtime pay at a one and one-half their regular rates for work in excess of forty (40) hours per workweek under the FLSA, and willfully failing to keep records required by the FLSA.

64. The claims of Plaintiff Casimiro stated herein are similar to those of the other employees.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE MINIMUM WAGE PROVISIONS OF THE FLSA

65. Plaintiff Casimiro repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

66. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were Plaintiff Casimiro’s employers within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 203(d). Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiff Casimiro (and the FLSA Class Members), controlled the terms and conditions of their employment, and determined the rate and method of any compensation in exchange for their employment.

67. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were engaged in commerce or in an industry or activity affecting commerce.

68. Defendants constitute an enterprise within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 203 (r-s).

69. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff Casimiro (and the FLSA Class members) at the applicable minimum hourly rate, in violation of 29 U.S.C. § 206(a).

70. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff Casimiro (and the FLSA Class members) at the applicable minimum hourly rate was willful within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 255(a).

71. Plaintiff Casimiro (and the FLSA Class members) were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE OVERTIME PROVISIONS OF THE FLSA

72. Plaintiff Casimiro repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

73. Defendants, in violation of 29 U.S.C. § 207(a)(1), failed to pay Plaintiff Casimiro (and the FLSA Class members) overtime compensation at a rate of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for each hour worked in excess of forty hours in a work week.

74. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff Casimiro (and the FLSA Class members), overtime compensation was willful within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 255(a).

75. Plaintiff Casimiro (and the FLSA Class members) were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE NEW YORK MINIMUM WAGE ACT

76. Plaintiff Casimiro repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

77. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were Plaintiff Casimiro's employers within the meaning of the N.Y. Lab. Law §§ 2 and 651. Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiff Casimiro, controlled the terms and conditions of her employment, and determined the rates and methods of any compensation in exchange for her employment.

78. Defendants, in violation of NYLL § 652(1) and the supporting regulations of the New York State Department of Labor, paid Plaintiff Casimiro less than the minimum wage.

79. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff Casimiro the minimum wage was willful within the meaning of N.Y. Lab. Law § 663.

80. Plaintiff Casimiro was damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE OVERTIME PROVISIONS

OF THE NEW YORK STATE LABOR LAW

81. Plaintiff Casimiro repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

82. Defendants, in violation of N.Y. Lab. Law § 190 *et seq.*, and supporting regulations of the New York State Department of Labor, failed to pay Plaintiff Casimiro overtime compensation at rates of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for each hour worked in excess of forty hours in a work week.

83. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff Casimiro overtime compensation was willful within the meaning of N.Y. Lab. Law § 663.

84. Plaintiff Casimiro was damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE SPREAD OF HOURS WAGE ORDER

OF THE NEW YORK COMMISSIONER OF LABOR

85. Plaintiff Casimiro repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

86. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff Casimiro one additional hour's pay at the basic minimum wage rate before allowances for each day Plaintiff Casimiro's spread of hours exceeded ten hours in violation of NYLL §§ 650 *et seq.* and 12 N.Y.C.R.R. §§ 146-1.6.

87. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff Casimiro an additional hour's pay for each day Plaintiff Casimiro's spread of hours exceeded ten hours was willful within the meaning of NYLL § 663.

88. Plaintiff Casimiro was damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE NOTICE AND RECORDKEEPING

REQUIREMENTS OF THE NEW YORK LABOR LAW

89. Plaintiff Casimiro repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

90. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff Casimiro with a written notice, in English and in Spanish (Plaintiff Casimiro's primary language), containing: the rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage, including tip, meal, or lodging allowances; the regular pay day designated by the employer; the name of the employer; any "doing business as" names used by the employer; the physical address of the employer's main office or principal place of business, and a mailing address if different; and the telephone number of the employer, as required by NYLL §195(1).

91. Defendants are liable to Plaintiff Casimiro in the amount of \$5,000, together with costs and attorneys' fees.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE WAGE STATEMENT PROVISIONS

OF THE NEW YORK LABOR LAW

92. Plaintiff Casimiro repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

93. With each payment of wages, Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff Casimiro with an accurate statement listing each of the following: the dates of work covered by that payment of wages;

name of employee; name of employer; address and phone number of employer; rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; gross wages; deductions; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage; net wages; the regular hourly rate or rates of pay; the overtime rate or rates of pay; the number of regular hours worked; and the number of overtime hours worked, as required by NYLL 195(3).

94. Defendants are liable to Plaintiff Casimiro in the amount of \$5,000, together with costs and attorneys' fees.

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

RECOVERY OF EQUIPMENT COSTS

95. Plaintiff Casimiro repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

96. Defendants required Plaintiff Casimiro to pay, without reimbursement, the costs and expenses for purchasing and maintaining equipment and "tools of the trade" required to perform her job, further reducing her wages in violation of the FLSA and NYLL. 29 U.S.C. § 206(a); 29 C.F.R. § 531.35; N.Y. Lab. Law §§ 193 and 198-b.

97. Plaintiff Casimiro was damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Casimiro respectfully requests that this Court enter judgment against Defendants by:

(a) Designating this action as a collective action and authorizing prompt issuance of notice pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) to all putative class members apprising them of the pendency of this action, and permitting them to promptly file consents to be Plaintiffs in the FLSA claims in this action;

(b) Declaring that Defendants violated the minimum wage provisions of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA as to Plaintiff Casimiro and the FLSA Class members;

(c) Declaring that Defendants violated the overtime wage provisions of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA as to Plaintiff Casimiro and the FLSA Class members;

(d) Declaring that Defendants violated the recordkeeping requirements of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA with respect to Plaintiff Casimiro's and the FLSA Class members' compensation, hours, wages, and any deductions or credits taken against wages;

(e) Declaring that Defendants' violations of the provisions of the FLSA were willful as to Plaintiff Casimiro and the FLSA Class members;

(f) Awarding Plaintiff Casimiro and the FLSA Class members damages for the amount of unpaid minimum wage, overtime compensation, and damages for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages under the FLSA as applicable;

(g) Awarding Plaintiff Casimiro and the FLSA Class members liquidated damages in an amount equal to 100% of her damages for the amount of unpaid minimum wage and overtime compensation, and damages for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages under the FLSA as applicable pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b);

(h) Declaring that Defendants violated the minimum wage provisions of, and rules and orders promulgated under, the NYLL as to Plaintiff Casimiro;

(i) Declaring that Defendants violated the overtime wage provisions of, and rules and orders promulgated under, the NYLL as to Plaintiff Casimiro;

(j) Declaring that Defendants violated the spread-of-hours requirements of the NYLL and supporting regulations as to Plaintiff Casimiro;

(k) Declaring that Defendants violated the notice and recordkeeping requirements of the NYLL with respect to Plaintiff Casimiro's compensation, hours, wages and any deductions or credits taken against wages;

(l) Declaring that Defendants' violations of the New York Labor Law were willful as to Plaintiff Velasquez;

(m) Awarding Plaintiff Casimiro damages for the amount of unpaid minimum wage and overtime compensation, and for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages, as well as awarding spread of hours pay under the NYLL as applicable

(n) Awarding Plaintiff Casimiro damages for Defendants' violation of the NYLL notice and recordkeeping provisions, pursuant to NYLL §§198(1-b), 198(1-d);

(o) Awarding Plaintiff Casimiro liquidated damages in an amount equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the total amount of minimum wage, overtime compensation, and spread of hours pay shown to be owed pursuant to NYLL § 663 as applicable; and liquidated damages pursuant to NYLL § 198(3);

(p) Awarding Plaintiff Casimiro and the FLSA Class members pre-judgment and post-judgment interest as applicable;

(q) Awarding Plaintiff Casimiro and the FLSA Class members the expenses incurred in this action, including costs and attorneys' fees;

(r) Providing that if any amounts remain unpaid upon the expiration of ninety days following issuance of judgment, or ninety days after expiration of the time to appeal and no appeal is then pending, whichever is later, the total amount of judgment shall automatically increase by fifteen percent, as required by NYLL § 198(4); and

(s) All such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff Casimiro demands a trial by jury on all issues triable by a jury.

Dated: New York, New York
September 23, 2021

MICHAEL FAILLACE & ASSOCIATES, P.C.

By: /s/ Michael Faillace
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Faillace@employmentcompliance.com

September 10, 2021

BY HAND

TO: Clerk of Court,

I hereby consent to join this lawsuit as a party plaintiff. (Yo, por medio de este documento, doy mi consentimiento para formar parte de la demanda como uno de los demandantes.)

Name / Nombre:

Micaela Casimiro Flores

Legal Representative / Abogado:

Michael Faillace & Associates, P.C.

Signature / Firma:



Date / Fecha:

10 de septiembre 2021